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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

SOME DATA ON THE USSR FOOD INDUSTRY, AS OF MAY 1951

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

USSR

The following increases in production of agricultural products over pre-war were attained in the 1946 - 1950 Five-Year Plan: animal fats 37 percent, vegetable and other oils 10 percent, fish catch 27 percent, sausage products 20 percent, canned foods 48 percent, and sugar 17 percent. (1)

During the third week in May, 185,000 tons of cucumbers, white onions, lettuce, and radishes were sent to Moscow from various parts of the USSR. Fresh vegetables are brought by plane from the Georgian SSR and from Krasnodar Kray. The first fresh tomatoes have already been brought in from Krasnodar. Shipping of cabbages to Moscow will begin 1 June. Fresh tomatoes, eggplant, and white onions from the "Marfino" Hothouse Combine will soon appear in Moscow. (2)

Moldavian SSR

In the coming season the Canning Plant imeni Mikoyan in the Moldavian SSR will produce almost 5 million more jars of food than last year.

The tomato shop at the Canning Plant imeni 1 May is to produce 18 million jars of canned foods for the 1951 plan. The jam shop is the largest in the plant and produces about 50 percent of the total quota for the plant. A soldering machine has been installed in the tin-can shop which takes the place of 20 men and which will produce 12,000 cans per shift instead of 2,000 as formerly. (3)

Georgian SSR

The Georgian Canning Trust consists of seven canning plants, six procurement offices, dispersed packing plants, and other subsidiary enterprises.

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The Georgian canning industry has shown a steady growth in production. In 1950, canning plants in the Georgian SSR produced 43,600,000 more jars of various foods than in 1940. The Georgian Canning Trust fulfilled the postwar Five-Year Plan in 4 years by producing 3 million jars of food above plan in 1949, and 15 million jars above plan in 1950. The Gori Plant fulfilled the plan in 3 years. The Georgian Canning Trust was built during the five-year plans.

In March 1951, samples of canned food were tasted at the Ministry of Food Industry USSR in Moscow, and Georgian products given a prime quality rating.

More than 50 kinds of various canned foods are produced at present by Georgian SSR canning plants. Besides canned foods, the canning trust produces: dried fruits (prunes, figs, apples, pears), frozen fruits (subtropical "khurma" dates, strawberries, sweet cherries), and khalva. The trust also distributes many fresh fruits. More than 60 percent of the food produced by the trust is of prime quality. Georgian canned foods find a ready market in Moscow, Leningrad, the Far North and Arctic, the Far East, and Central Asia.

However, kolkhozes and sovkhoses are not supplying sufficient quantities of raw materials, especially vegetables. Fruits are the main raw material used by the trust.

The Georgian Canning Trust will produce 46 million jars of canned foods in 1951.(4)

Armenian SSR

The Kafanskiy Canning Plant of the Armenian Canning Trust did not fulfill the 1950 plan. In 1951, the plant is to produce 800,000 jars of canned food. The first fruit of the season ripens at the end of May, but the plant is only half ready. The basic shops and warehouses have been overhauled, and fuel and crates have been obtained.(5)

RSFSR

Creameries in Postavskiy, Tyukalinskiy, Russko-Polyanskiy, and Dzerzhinskiy rayons and the collective of the Lyubinsk Milk Canning Plant are among more than 100 enterprises in Omsk Oblast competing to exceed the 1951 plan.(6)

The collective of the Moscow Sugar-Refining Plant imeni Mantulin has exceeded the 4-month production program by almost 2,500,000 kilograms of sugar. All workers are surpassing their norms, and labor productivity is higher than planned.(7)

Uzbek SSR

The Ministry of Food Industry Uzbek SSR was criticized in the Supreme Soviet of the republic. Of the food industry's 88 enterprises, 30 did not fulfill the 1950 plan. The oil plants lost 788 more workdays than planned, 263 as a result of mechanical causes. Due to this, they owe the state more than 11 million tons of oils. The plan for capital construction was fulfilled by 73.2 percent.(8)

The republic produces 49 percent of all dried fruit produced in the USSR.

At present, there are transportation difficulties in the republic's dried fruit industry. For instance, fruit from Namangan and Tashkent oblasts must be transported to the Samarkand Canning Plant.(9)

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